This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Claims 1-2 (Cancelled)

Claim 3 (Previously presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of a mineral oil as an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent at least one non-ionic amphiphilic composition obtained by reacting polymerized linseed oil with diethanolamine,

at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants;

and optionally, at least one solvent.

Claim 4 (Previously presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of a mineral oil as an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent comprises at least a mixture of methyl esters of rapeseed oil,

at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants;

and optionally, at least one solvent.

Claim 5 (Previously presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of a mineral oil as an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) at least one non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) at least one alkyl ester of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils;

at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants;

and optionally, at least one solvent, wherein said wetting agent comprises a sodium dialkyl sulfosuccinate.

Claim 6 (Previously presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of a mineral oil as an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) at least one non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) at least one alkyl ester of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils;

at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants;

and, at least one solvent comprising an alcohol or an hydroalcoholic mixture.

Claim 7 (Previously presented): A formulation according to claim 4, wherein:

said emulsion-breaking agent, calculated as diluent-free, is present in a proportion of 0.5% to less than 100% by weight of said formulation; and

said wetting agent, calculated as diluent-free, is present in a proportion of up to 50% by weight of said formulation;

said solvent is present and in a proportion of up to 99.5% by weight of said formulation; the formulation having a concentration of diluent-free emulsion-breaking agent and diluent-free wetting agent of 0.01 to 50 g per 100 ml of said organic base.

Claims 8- 10 (Cancelled)

Claim 11 (Currently Amended): A process ~~according to claim 17~~ for the treatment of a well bore drilled in an oil-base mud, wherein emulsions are formable, comprising the step of adding to the well bore an emulsion-breaking formulation comprising a mixture of a mineral oil as an organic base which ~~wherein the organic base of said formulation~~ is an oil identical to that of the mud, and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) at least one non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) at least one alkyl ester of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils; said emulsion-breaking agent, calculated as diluent-free, is present in a proportion of 0.5% to less than 100% by weight of said formulation; and

at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants,

said wetting agent, calculated as diluent-free, is present in a proportion of up to 50% by weight of said formulation; and

at least one solvent in a proportion of up to 99.5% by weight of said formulation;

wherein the formulation has a concentration of diluent-free emulsion-breaking agent and diluent-free wetting agent of 0.01 to 50 g per 100 ml of said organic base.

Claim 12 (Previously Presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) alkyl esters of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils, said emulsion-breaking formulation further comprising 1% to 10% by weight with respect to the organic base of at least one viscosifying agent for the organic medium and a quantity, determined according to the specific density required for the fluid, of at least one weighting agent, said viscosifying agent comprising at least one cross-linked organosoluble acrylic resin.

Claim 13 (Cancelled)

Claim 14 (Previously Presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of an organic base comprising a mineral oil and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) alkyl esters of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or

animal oils, further comprising 1% to 10% by weight with respect to the organic base of at least one viscosifying agent for the organic medium, and a quantity, determined according to the specific density required for the fluid, of at least one weighting agent wherein said weighting agent comprising a mass of particulate calcium carbonate.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented): A formulation according to claim 12, further comprising up to 5% by weight with respect to the organic base, of at least one dispersing agent.

Claim 16 (Previously Presented): A formulation according to claim 15, wherein said dispersing agent is selected from hydroxy-functionalized carboxylic acid esters the functional groups of which have affinities with paint pigments.

Claim 17 (Cancelled)

Claim 18 (Previously Presented): In any step of drilling or treating a well that requires a fluid having the same density as the mud used to drill the well bore, the step of adding an emulsion-breaking formulation in an organic base according to claim 12.

Claim 19 (Previously presented): A method of breaking an emulsion comprising adding to the emulsion an organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of a mineral oil as an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) at least one non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) at least one alkyl ester of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils;

at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants;

and optionally, at least one solvent.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): A formulation according to claim 15, comprising up to 2% by weight of said at least one dispersing agent.

Claim 21 (Previously Presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) alkyl esters of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils, further comprising 1% to 10% by weight with respect to the organic base of at least one viscosifying agent for the organic medium and a quantity, determined according to the specific density required for the fluid, of at least one weighting agent, further comprising an anionic wetting agent comprising a sodium dialkyl sulfosuccinate.

Claim 22 (Cancelled)

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): In the treatment of a well bore drilled in an oil-base mud, the step of adding an emulsion-breaking formulation in an organic base according to claim 21.

Claim 24 (Previously Presented): A method of breaking an emulsion produced in the treatment of a well bore drilled in an oil-based mud comprising adding to the emulsion an organic emulsion-breaking formulation comprising a mixture of a mineral oil as an organic base and

as an emulsion-breaking agent: at least one member selected from the group consisting of (A) non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) alkyl esters of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils;

optionally, at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants;

and optionally, at least one solvent.

Claim 25 (Previously Presented): A method according to claim 19, conducted in the treatment of a well bore drilled in an oil-based mud.

Claim 26 (Previously Presented): A method according to claim 25, requiring a fluid having the same density as the mud used to drill the well bore.

Claim 27 (Previously Presented): A process according to claim 25, wherein the organic base of said formulation is an oil identical to that of the mud.

Claim 28 (Cancelled)

Claim 29 (Previously Presented): A formulation according to claim 12, wherein the organic base is a mineral oil.

Claim 30 (Cancelled)

Claim 31 (Previously Presented): An organic emulsion-breaking formulation, comprising a mixture of an organic base and:

as an emulsion-breaking agent, at least one constituent selected from the group consisting of (A) non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) alkyl esters of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils, further comprising 1% to 10% by weight with respect to the organic base of at least one viscosifying agent for the organic medium and a quantity, determined according to the specific density required for the fluid, of at least one weighting agent, further comprising an anionic wetting agent

and wherein the organic base is a mineral oil.

Claim 32 (Previously Presented): A method of breaking an emulsion comprising adding to the emulsion an organic emulsion-breaking formulation comprising a mixture of an organic base and

as an emulsion-breaking agent: at least one member selected from the group consisting of (A) non-ionic amphiphilic compositions obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil with at least one amino-alcohol, and (B) alkyl esters of fatty acids derived from natural, vegetable or animal oils;

at least one wetting agent selected from anionic surfactants;

and optionally, at least one solvent.

Claim 33 (Previously Presented): A composition comprising at least one anionic surfactant and at least one non-ionic amphiphilic composition obtained by reacting at least one polymerized vegetable oil comprising polymerized linseed oil with at least one amino-alcohol comprising diethanolamine.

Claim 34 (Cancelled)